

1/12/88 57155-2



EMPLOYMENT TRENDS



SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
ROBERT E. "JACK" DAVID, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
(803) 737-2617

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION P. O. BOX 995 - COLUMBIA, S. C. 29202

NOVEMBER, 1987

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT REACHES NEW HIGH IN NOVEMBER

PRIVATE AND PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT GAINS RECORDED FOR NONAGRICULTURAL JOB COUNT

Employment gains in both the private and public sectors pushed South Carolina's nonfarm job count to a record level of 1,409,700 in November. This figure was 2,700 higher than October, and 55,800 greater than the year-ago level. Seasonal hiring for the holiday season spurred private employment, while education was the primary force behind the public sector.

HOLIDAY SEASON PRODUCES POSITIVE MOVEMENT IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR

Employers in the state's private sector added 1,300 workers to their payrolls over the month, pushing the count to 1,142,200. Leading this advance was wholesale and retail trade, which climbed 1,900 to 315,500. The retail division, which began to show the effects of the Christmas shopping season, accounted for the entire upturn in trade, rising 2,200. General merchandise stores added 1,300 employees to the ranks. Additional gains in miscellaneous retail, and apparel and accessory stores were more than enough to offset heavy losses in eating and drinking places. Whole-

(Continued on page 3)

INDEX OF TABLES IN THIS MONTH'S ISSUE

<u>Table Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page(s)</u>
1	Civilian Labor Force Summary	4
2	Productivity Index	7
3	Summary of Monthly Earnings of Manufacturing Workers	8
4	Summary of Overtime Hours of Manufacturing Workers	9
5	Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment in South Carolina by Major Industry Division and Selected Industry Group	12, 13
6	Wage and Salary Manufacturing Employment in South Carolina	14, 15
7	Seasonally Adjusted Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employ- ment in South Carolina by Industry	16, 17
8	Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment in the Greenville- Spartanburg and Columbia Metropolitan Statistical Areas by Major Industry Division and Selected Industry Group	18
9	Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment in the Charleston, Rock Hill, Anderson, and Florence Metropolitan Statistical Areas by Major Industry Division and Selected Industry Group	19
10	Female Employment in South Carolina by Major Industry Division and Selected Industry Group	20
11	Estimated Number of Production Workers and Average Earnings and Hours in Manufacturing in South Carolina	21
12	Estimated Number of Production Workers and Average Earnings and Hours in Manufacturing Industries in South Carolina's Major Metropolitan Statistical Areas	22
13	Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment for Counties in South Carolina	23
14	Labor Force and Unemployment by County	24
15	Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment for Selected Cities in South Carolina	25

(Continued from front page)

sale trade, with negative developments in nondurable goods, lost 300 workers. Manufacturing continued to reflect the growing strength of exports. This strength, boosted by the falling dollar, pushed manufacturing to 371,600. Gains were evident in both durable and nondurable goods, which rose 900 and 500, respectively. The hard-good industry was driven by fabricated metal products, which increased 300. Leading the advance in nondurables were textile mill products (+700), and apparel and other textile products (+300). On the negative side, employment in food and kindred products slipped 300, primarily because of layoffs. Transportation and public utilities rose 300 to 59,200, the highest level ever recorded. Water transportation was responsible for 200 of these additions.

Seasonality affected services in a big way, dropping 1,900 employees from payrolls. Reporting heavy losses were amusement and recreation services, hotels and other lodging places, and business services. Also affected by the changing weather was construction, which declined 400. Heavy construction contractors made up one half of this loss. Holding steady at 65,000 during November was employment in finance, insurance, and real estate.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANCES CONTINUE TO EXPAND PUBLIC SECTOR

Government employment increased 1,400 in November to a record 267,500, as educational institutions continued to expand their ranks. State schools jumped 700, while local education grew by 500. Both state and local government added a net 600 workers each to the count, while the federal division rose 200. State government, at 88,900, represented a new high.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT GAINS MOMENTUM

Approximately 2,400 jobs were added to South Carolina's female nonagricultural job count in November. Employment upturns were experienced by all major industry divisions, except services. The November female nonfarm employment level of 625,600 was 24,500 greater than the comparable year-ago figure.

The private sector added 1,500 female positions over the month reaching a total 21,800 above the November, 1986 level of 478,200. As business activity increased, trade employment rose 2,100 to 152,700. The retail industry group continued to supply the impetus for the advance. Retail employment increased 2,100 over the month, and 8,400 above November, 1986. The wholesale trade female workforce was unchanged from 14,800 jobs in October. There were 500 women added to the manufacturing sector in November. All of the female upturn was found in the soft-good division.

Pushed upward by advances in textile mill products (+500), and apparel and other textile products (+200), female employment in nondurables increased 600 in November. Durable goods fell 100 over the month. Transportation and public utilities; and finance, insurance, and real estate saw female employment gains of 200 and 100, respectively. Construction employment at 7,000 was unchanged over the month. Seasonal declines throughout the service division caused employment for females to drop 1,400 from 137,600. The number of positions occupied by women in the public sector, gaining 900 reached 150,100. Educational advances in both the state and local groups produced the positive movement in government. Federal government, at 12,400, rose 100 during November.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE UP SLIGHTLY IN NOVEMBER

South Carolina's unemployment rate edged up from 4.3% to 4.5% in November. This represented 74,500 jobless individuals, an increase of 3,200 from the October level. The rise in unemployment was attributed mainly to seasonal slowdowns in tourism and agriculture. The national unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 5.9% in November.

TABLE 1
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
November, 1987

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,658,200	1,661,400	1,611,200	1,664,400	1,658,300	1,617,400
Total Employment	1,583,700	1,590,100	1,515,800	1,586,500	1,582,600	1,518,600
Total Unemployment	74,500	71,300	95,400	77,900	75,700	98,800
Unemployment Rate	4.5	4.3	5.9	4.7	4.6	6.1

Metropolitan Statistical Areas Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	232,440	231,450	220,030	232,070	231,480	220,340
Total Employment	223,830	223,320	209,880	224,210	224,110	211,840
Total Unemployment	8,610	8,120	10,150	7,870	7,370	8,500
Unemployment Rate	3.7	3.5	4.6	3.4	3.2	3.9

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	334,590	334,030	323,930
Total Employment	322,790	322,600	308,110
Total Unemployment	11,810	11,420	15,820
Unemployment Rate	3.5	3.4	4.9

United States (Data rounded to the nearest thousands)

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	120,611	120,744	118,623	120,616	120,361	118,675
Total Employment	113,809	113,898	110,751	113,500	113,187	110,432
Total Unemployment	6,802	6,845	7,872	7,116	7,174	8,243
Unemployment Rate	5.6	5.7	6.6	5.9	6.0	6.9

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Nonfarm employment rose 1,000 to 190,700 in the Charleston area during November. Both the private and public sectors shared equally in this rise. Aided by the beginning of the Christmas shopping season, wholesale and retail trade (+400) reported the largest gain over the month. The retail division accounted for 75% of the upturn. An increase of 200 jobs was seen in manufacturing, which was centered totally in durable goods. Also experiencing positive movement was construction (+100). The only industry to record a downturn was finance, insurance, and real estate (-200). Holding steady from the previous month were transportation and public utilities, and services. Total government, at 50,700, added 500 positions to the payrolls. Within the public sector, employment gains were seen in all three sectors. Federal and state government advanced 200 each, while local government picked up 100.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

During the month of November, nonagricultural employment in the Columbia area expanded its workforce by 1,400 to 221,300. Overall, increases in both the private and public sectors contributed to the upturn. Within the private sector, manufacturing reported the largest rise of 400. Employment gains were also seen in construction (+300), wholesale and retail trade (+300), and services (+100). The number of jobs in finance, insurance, and real estate (-200); and transportation and public utilities (-100) showed negative movement. A continuous restaffing of school personnel and returning work-study students were the contributing factors in total government's overall rise of 600. State government added 400 positions to the payrolls, while federal and local government advanced 100 each.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Expansion in both the private and public sectors caused nonfarm employment in the Greenville-Spartanburg area to rise 700 to 309,100. Leading this advance was wholesale and retail trade, which gained 800 workers. This addition was caused by the beginning of the Christmas shopping season. Total government, at 42,400, showed an increase of 200, all of which occurred in local government. Employment in both the federal and state divisions was unchanged for the month. On the downside was manufacturing, which dropped 200 jobs in the nondurable-good sector. Durable-good manufacturing recorded a small gain of 100 jobs. Also experiencing negative movement were construction (-100) and services (-100). Transportation and public utilities; and finance, insurance, and real estate showed no change in employment over the month.



UNITED STATES ECONOMY

The nation's unemployment rate fell to 5.9% in November . . . down 0.1% from the previous month. Fears of widespread job cutbacks following Black Monday were unfounded as 274,000 workers were added to the ranks. Employment in service industries, which includes retailers, financial institutions, government, hospitals, and utilities, increased 175,000. Finance, insurance, and real estate grew 15,000 despite October's stock market crash. Retail employment, normally a stronghold of the Christmas season, slipped 20,000 during the month. Hiring was particularly strong in manufacturing, which accounts for about 19% of all nonfarm employment, as 69,000 people found jobs in factories. Gains were widespread as the falling dollar continued to push American exports.

The average workweek remained unchanged in November . . . at 34.8 hours. The manufacturing workweek fell 0.1 hour to 41.2, while factory overtime fell from 4.0 hours to 3.9 hours. Average hourly earnings for nonfarm workers rose to \$9.12 from \$9.09, while the pay rate in factories climbed to \$10.01, an increase of \$0.06. Average weekly earnings increased to \$318.29, up from \$316.54, while factory employees earned an average of \$414.14, an increase of \$3.20 from October.

Retail sales rose 0.2% from October . . . as widespread growth in durables set the pace. Auto sales, however, continued to decline, falling 0.5% during the month. Retail sales, excluding autos, rose 0.4%. Overall, purchases of durables were up 0.4%, while nondurable goods held steady. When compared with November, 1986, sales were 3.4% higher.

The Producer Price Index remained unchanged during the month . . . Producer prices, when combined with the slight rise in retail sales, describe an economy with sluggish consumer spending and few hints of renewed inflation. Food prices increased 0.3%, while energy prices plummeted 0.8% over the month. Excluding food and energy, two areas prone to widespread swings, prices of finished goods were unchanged. Intermediate goods rose 0.4% in November.

Consumer prices advanced 0.3% in November . . . Energy costs, due to rising fuel-oil prices, soared 0.8%. Crude oil prices have fallen recently on world markets, suggesting energy is not a cause for concern in the future. Consumer prices, excluding food and energy, jumped 0.3% over the month. As the dollar continues to fall against foreign currencies, the price of imported goods tends to rise. This can already be seen in apparel prices. Apparel, much of which is imported, increased 0.5% in November.

Housing starts were up 7.5% in November . . . to an annual rate of 1,637,000 units. This upswing can be attributed to lower interest rates. However, the year has not been very good. Housing starts for the first 11 months have been down 9.4% from one year ago. Single-family homes rose 1.5% during the month. Building permits, a prime indication of future activity, declined 0.7%, while permits for single-family homes fell 0.6%.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY (Continued)

Output at the nation's mines, factories, and utilities rose 0.4% . . . October's gain was the tenth consecutive monthly increase. Increases were widespread as manufacturers continued to benefit from the two-year decline in the value of the dollar. Durable and nondurable goods climbed 0.4% each.

Personal spending rose 0.5% in November . . . to an annual rate of \$3.032 trillion after falling 0.2% in both September and October. Spending on nondurable goods fell less than 0.1%, but spending on services was up 0.4%. Personal income fell 0.4% during the month after rising 1.8% in October and 0.6% in September. Disregarding federal subsidy payments to farmers, income rose 0.7%.

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX INCREASES IN NOVEMBER

The manufacturing production worker productivity index rose 1.1 points to 110.6 in November. This upturn was caused by a 1,500 gain in production workers and a 0.2 increase in average weekly hours. The rise in production employment was attributed to new contracts and deadline completion of old contracts. November's productivity index was 3.1 points greater than the year-ago figure of 107.5.

TABLE 2

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX

November, 1987

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year- Ago
Production-Worker Productivity Index	110.6	109.5	107.5
Durable-Good Productivity Index	153.2	151.0	144.1
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	96.9	96.0	95.7
Textile Productivity Index	69.6	68.5	68.1
Apparel Productivity Index	102.6	102.1	104.2

Base Year 1967 = 100.0

FACTORY PAYROLLS CONTINUE TO RISE IN NOVEMBER

Influenced by premiums paid for piece work, average hourly earnings for manufacturing production workers in South Carolina rose \$0.02 to \$8.16 during November. Both durables and nondurables experienced similar increases of \$0.03. Durables, at \$8.35, reported payroll gains in all but one industry group. The largest rise was seen in furniture and fixtures (+\$0.12). Moderate upturns were recorded in fabricated metal products (+\$0.05); instruments and related products (+\$0.05); machinery, except electrical (+\$0.04); and lumber and wood products (+\$0.03). Suffering from a payroll decline was electrical and electronic equipment (-\$0.01). Nondurables, at \$8.07, registered advances in textile mill products (+\$0.06), food and kindred products (+\$0.03), apparel and other textile products (+\$0.02), and chemicals and allied products (+\$0.02). Holding steady from one month earlier were paper and allied products, and printing and publishing.

Nationally, manufacturing hourly earnings climbed \$0.06 to \$10.01. This increase was spurred by incentives paid to employees of the durable- and nondurable-good sectors.

TABLE 3
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
November, 1987

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	\$ 8.16	\$ 8.14	\$ 7.99	\$ 9.01	\$ 8.99	\$ 9.23
Average Weekly Earnings	\$342.72	\$340.25	\$332.38	\$381.12	\$373.08	\$391.35
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	\$ 99.11	\$ 98.54	\$100.48	\$110.21	\$108.05	\$118.30

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	\$ 8.01	\$ 7.95	\$ 7.77	\$ 8.09	\$ 8.04	\$ 7.87
Average Weekly Earnings	\$332.42	\$324.36	\$312.35	\$338.16	\$333.66	\$329.75
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	\$ 96.13	\$ 93.94	\$ 94.42	\$ 97.79	\$ 96.63	\$ 99.68

	United States		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	\$ 10.01	\$ 9.95	\$ 9.78
Average Weekly Earnings	\$414.41	\$410.94	\$400.98
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	\$119.84	\$119.01	\$121.22

OVERTIME HOURS ADVANCE IN NOVEMBER

Premium hours for South Carolina's manufacturing production workers rose 0.2 hour to 4.7 hours in November. Overtime hours were required by manufacturers in both the hard- and soft-good industries, in order to meet contract deadlines. Both durables and nondurables posted 0.2 hour increases. Compared to a year ago, overtime hours in manufacturing were 0.6 hour higher in November, 1986.

TABLE 4
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

November, 1987

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year- Ago
Manufacturing	4.7	4.5	4.1
Durable Goods	4.5	4.3	3.9
Nondurable Goods	4.8	4.6	4.1

PRODUCTION WORKWEEK CONTINUES TO MOVE UPWARD

During November, South Carolina's manufacturing production workweek increased 0.2 hour to 42.0. Durables, which advanced 0.3 hour to 43.0, experienced notable rises in nearly all industry groups. The largest hourly gain was seen in instruments and related products (+1.2). Positive movement was also displayed in lumber and wood products (+0.8); furniture and fixtures (+0.5); fabricated metal products (+0.5); and machinery, except electrical (+0.5). Hourly declines were posted in stone, clay, and glass products (-0.5); and electrical and electronic equipment (-0.2). The nondurable-good sector gained 0.2 hour to 41.6. Within nondurables, hourly additions were recorded in food and kindred products (+0.3), and textile mill products (+0.3). Printing and publishing (-0.3), chemicals and allied products (-0.2), and paper and allied products (-0.1) produced negative movements over the month. Remaining constant were apparel and other textile products. The upward pace in weekly hours was the result of longer scheduled workweeks and more overtime worked.

The production employee workweek, throughout the nation, rose 0.1 hour to 41.4. Overtime hours showed no change from the previous month.

NEW AND EXPANDED FIRM ANNOUNCEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

<u>Name of Firm</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Estimated No. of Workers</u>	<u>Other Information</u>
Alutech, Inc.	Spartanburg	75-100	Alutech, Inc. of Venezuela is investing \$15 million to build a plant in Spartanburg which will employ 75 to 100 persons by the time it opens in early 1989. Alutech, which will produce specialized aluminum alloy products, may eventually employ as many as 300 within three years.
Monotech, Inc.	Summerville	40	Monotech, Inc., a multinational company, will construct a \$4 million yarn plant in Summerville. The plant, scheduled for completion in 1988, will employ 40 people. Monotech, a subsidiary of Asten Group, will develop and manufacture precision monofilament yarns using computer-integrated technology.
Embellishments Unlimited	Belton	50	Embellishments Unlimited, a Greenville County cut-and-sew operation, will invest \$2 million to open a new plant in Belton. Fifty people will initially be employed, with hopes of an additional 150 employees within a year. The company makes quilts, pillowcases, comforters, and other cloth products.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired	Other Experience		Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired		Annual Income Desired	Relocate		Location of Applicant*
	Mos. Exp. 1/	Mos. Exp. 1/		Full Time	Part Time		Yes	No	
Mechanical Engineer	38	Maintenance Mechanic	99	16	X	\$20,000		X	Union
Tractor-Trailer- Truck Driver	99	None	N/A	10	X	\$12,480	X		Chester
Administrative Assistant	99	None	N/A	12	X	\$17,000		X	Spartanburg
Welder	36	Painter	03	12	X	\$10,400		X	Hampton
Sales Manager	99	None	N/A	12	X	\$25,000	X		Lexington
Accountant	99	None	N/A	16	X	\$32,000		X	Rock Hill
Computer Programmer	99	None	N/A	12	X	\$15,000		X	Marion
Clerk Typist	24	Switchboard Operator	28	12	X	\$ 9,568		X	Kingstree
Teacher, Secondary School	99	None	N/A	19	X	\$30,000		X	Clinton
Electronics Technician	99	None	N/A	15	X	\$20,800	X		Lancaster
Materials Manager	24	Distribution Manager	66	16	X	\$30,000		X	Columbia
Bookkeeper	36	None	N/A	12	X	\$10,500	X		Beaufort
Purchasing Agent	99	None	N/A	16	X	\$40,000	X		Sumter

*There are currently more than 95,200 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service office in your area for further information.

1/ Months experience "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
 (Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
 November, 1987

Industry	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986	Net Change From:	
				Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1409.7	1407.0	1353.9	+ 2.7	+ 55.8
Total Private	1142.2	1140.9	1093.3	+ 1.3	+ 48.9
Mining	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Construction	90.5	90.9	88.4	- 0.4	+ 2.1
Heavy Construction Contractors	13.2	13.4	12.8	- 0.2	+ 0.4
Highway and Street Construction	4.8	4.9	4.5	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	8.4	8.5	8.3	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Special Trade Contractors	42.9	43.0	41.7	- 0.1	+ 1.2
Electrical Work	8.9	9.0	8.6	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	371.6	370.2	364.1	+ 1.4	+ 7.5
Durable Goods	124.6	123.7	119.7	+ 0.9	+ 4.9
Nondurable Goods	247.0	246.5	244.4	+ 0.5	+ 2.6
Transportation and Public Utilities	59.2	58.9	56.5	+ 0.3	+ 2.7
Trucking and Warehousing	17.9	17.9	16.8	0.0	+ 1.1
Water Transportation	4.1	3.9	3.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.9
Communication	12.8	12.8	12.5	0.0	+ 0.3
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	8.2	8.2	8.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	14.7	14.6	14.9	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Electric Services	9.2	9.2	9.2	0.0	0.0
Combination Utility Services	3.9	3.8	4.1	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	315.5	313.6	297.1	+ 1.9	+ 18.4
Wholesale Trade	59.3	59.6	56.9	- 0.3	+ 2.4
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	33.7	33.7	31.4	0.0	+ 2.3
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	14.1	14.1	13.5	0.0	+ 0.6
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	25.6	25.9	25.5	- 0.3	+ 0.1
Groceries and Related Products	8.6	8.7	8.3	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.9	3.8	3.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.3	3.4	3.5	- 0.1	- 0.2

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
November, 1987

Industry	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986	Net Change From:	
				Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986
Retail Trade	256.2	254.0	240.2	+ 2.2	+ 16.0
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	11.1	11.3	10.7	- 0.2	+ 0.4
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	6.0	6.1	5.8	- 0.1	+ 0.2
General Merchandise Stores	33.1	31.8	31.6	+ 1.3	+ 1.5
Department Stores	21.5	20.5	21.2	+ 1.0	+ 0.3
Food Stores	44.5	44.3	41.7	+ 0.2	+ 2.8
Grocery Stores	41.8	41.7	39.3	+ 0.1	+ 2.5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	65.0	65.0	61.5	0.0	+ 3.5
Banking	15.0	14.9	14.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	14.8	14.7	14.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
State Banks, not Members of the Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.5	6.5	6.5	0.0	0.0
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	7.9	7.8	7.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Insurance Carriers	14.1	14.1	13.5	0.0	+ 0.6
Life Insurance	6.1	6.1	6.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Services	238.8	240.7	224.1	- 1.9	+ 14.7
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	21.2	22.1	19.9	- 0.9	+ 1.3
Health Services	48.2	48.0	46.4	+ 0.2	+ 1.8
Hospitals	16.2	16.1	15.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Educational Services	23.4	23.3	22.3	+ 0.1	+ 1.1
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	13.8	13.8	13.2	0.0	+ 0.6
Total Government	267.5	266.1	260.6	+ 1.4	+ 6.9
Total Federal Government	39.2	39.0	38.2	+ 0.2	+ 1.0
Total State Government	88.9	88.3	83.5	+ 0.6	+ 5.4
State Education	37.1	36.4	33.9	+ 0.7	+ 3.2
Other State Government	51.8	51.9	49.6	- 0.1	+ 2.2
Total Local Government	139.4	138.8	138.9	+ 0.6	+ 0.5
Local Education	80.4	79.9	83.0	+ 0.5	- 2.6
Other Local Government	59.0	58.9	55.9	+ 0.1	+ 3.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
 (Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
 November, 1987

Industry	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986	Net Change From:	
				Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986
Manufacturing	371.6	370.2	364.1	+ 1.4	+ 7.5
Durable Goods	124.6	123.7	119.7	+ 0.9	+ 4.9
Lumber and Wood Products	15.1	15.1	15.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Sawmills and Planing Mills	5.1	5.1	4.8	0.0	+ 0.3
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	3.9	3.9	4.2	0.0	- 0.3
Furniture and Fixtures	4.3	4.3	4.2	0.0	+ 0.1
Household Furniture	3.3	3.3	3.2	0.0	+ 0.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.1	11.1	10.7	0.0	+ 0.4
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.5	3.5	3.1	0.0	+ 0.4
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	3.0	2.9	2.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Primary Metal Industries	8.2	8.2	8.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	16.4	16.1	15.0	+ 0.3	+ 1.4
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.3	3.2	3.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.8	5.7	5.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Machinery, Except Electrical	30.6	30.4	29.0	+ 0.2	+ 1.6
Construction and Related Machinery	1.3	1.2	1.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Metalworking Machinery	4.8	4.7	4.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Special Industry Machinery	6.8	6.7	6.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
General Industrial Machinery	6.9	6.9	6.9	0.0	0.0
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	20.4	20.3	20.5	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.0	2.0	2.1	0.0	- 0.1
Household Appliances	2.6	2.6	3.1	0.0	- 0.5
Electronic Components and Accessories	8.3	8.2	7.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	2.6	2.6	2.8	0.0	- 0.2
Transportation Equipment	9.5	9.3	8.1	+ 0.2	+ 1.4
Instruments and Related Products	5.4	5.3	5.5	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Medical Instruments and Supplies	3.0	2.9	2.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.6	3.6	3.7	0.0	- 0.1
Nondurable Goods	247.0	246.5	244.4	+ 0.5	+ 2.6
Food and Kindred Products	15.2	15.5	15.8	- 0.3	- 0.6
Meat Products	5.1	5.1	5.1	0.0	0.0
Beverages	2.3	2.5	2.5	- 0.2	- 0.2

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 6 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
November, 1987

Industry	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986	Net Change From:	
				Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986
Textile Mill Products	105.7	105.0	103.2	+ 0.7	+ 2.5
Weaving Mills, Cotton	28.4	28.1	26.9	+ 0.3	+ 1.5
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	30.2	30.2	29.7	0.0	+ 0.5
Knitting Mills	8.9	8.6	9.1	+ 0.3	- 0.2
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.6	15.4	15.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Textile Finishing, Cotton	8.1	8.0	7.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	6.8	6.7	6.9	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Floor Covering Mills	3.5	3.5	3.8	0.0	- 0.3
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.5	9.6	9.4	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.6	8.6	8.4	0.0	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.3	6.3	6.0	0.0	+ 0.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	45.1	44.8	45.1	+ 0.3	0.0
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.5	9.4	8.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	6.5	6.5	6.2	0.0	+ 0.3
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.5	14.6	15.1	- 0.1	- 0.6
Women's and Misses' Shirts	6.1	6.2	6.2	- 0.1	- 0.1
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.4	2.3	2.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Children's Outerwear	6.2	6.1	6.7	+ 0.1	- 0.5
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.3	2.4	2.4	- 0.1	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	9.1	9.0	9.1	+ 0.1	0.0
Paper and Allied Products	15.9	15.9	15.9	0.0	0.0
Paperboard Mills	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.2	4.2	4.3	0.0	- 0.1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	5.2	5.2	5.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Printing and Publishing	10.6	10.6	10.3	0.0	+ 0.3
Newspapers	4.6	4.6	4.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Commercial Printing	4.8	4.8	4.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	31.5	31.7	32.0	- 0.2	- 0.5
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.0	14.2	15.0	- 0.2	- 1.0
Industrial Organic Chemicals	3.0	3.0	2.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	22.2	22.0	21.1	+ 0.2	+ 1.1
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classi- fied	2.8	2.7	3.0	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	10.5	10.5	9.6	0.0	+ 0.9

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
 NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
 (Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
 November, 1987

Industry	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986	Net Change From:	
				Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1407.6	1401.2	1351.6	+ 6.4	+ 56.0
Total Private	1144.9	1138.5	1095.7	+ 6.4	+ 49.2
Construction	90.8	90.8	88.7	0.0	+ 2.1
Manufacturing	370.3	369.3	362.8	+ 1.0	+ 7.5
Durable Goods	124.4	123.7	119.5	+ 0.7	+ 4.9
Lumber and Wood Products	15.2	15.2	15.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.2	11.1	10.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Primary Metal Industries	8.2	8.2	8.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	16.4	16.1	15.0	+ 0.3	+ 1.4
Machinery, Except Electrical	30.8	30.5	29.2	+ 0.3	+ 1.6
Special Industry Machinery	6.8	6.7	6.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	20.2	20.2	20.3	0.0	- 0.1
Nondurable Goods	245.9	245.6	243.3	+ 0.3	+ 2.6
Food and Kindred Products	15.1	15.3	15.7	- 0.2	- 0.6
Textile Mill Products	105.2	104.7	102.7	+ 0.5	+ 2.5
Weaving Mills, Cotton	28.2	28.1	26.7	+ 0.1	+ 1.5
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	30.0	30.0	29.5	0.0	+ 0.5
Knitting Mills	8.9	8.6	9.1	+ 0.3	- 0.2
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.5	15.4	15.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.6	9.6	9.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	44.8	44.5	44.8	+ 0.3	0.0
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.5	9.4	8.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.4	14.6	15.0	- 0.2	- 0.6
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	8.8	8.8	8.8	0.0	0.0
Paper and Allied Products	16.0	16.0	16.0	0.0	0.0
Printing and Publishing	10.6	10.6	10.3	0.0	+ 0.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	31.6	31.7	32.1	- 0.1	- 0.5
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.0	14.2	15.0	- 0.2	- 1.0

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
 NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
 (Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
 November, 1987

Industry	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986	Net Change From:	
				Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986
Transportation and Public Utilities	59.2	58.9	56.5	+ 0.3	+ 2.7
Trucking and Warehousing	17.8	17.6	16.7	+ 0.2	+ 1.1
Communication	12.9	12.9	12.5	0.0	+ 0.4
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	14.8	14.7	15.0	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	315.8	313.2	297.3	+ 2.6	+18.5
Wholesale Trade	59.5	58.9	57.1	+ 0.6	+ 2.4
Retail Trade	256.3	254.3	240.2	+ 2.0	+16.1
General Merchandise Stores	31.6	31.7	30.2	- 0.1	+ 1.4
Food Stores	44.1	44.0	41.3	+ 0.1	+ 2.8
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	65.6	65.0	62.1	+ 0.6	+ 3.5
Insurance Carriers	14.2	14.2	13.6	0.0	+ 0.6
Services	241.6	239.7	226.7	+ 1.9	+14.9
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	23.1	22.5	21.6	+ 0.6	+ 1.5
Educational Services	22.0	22.1	21.0	- 0.1	+ 1.0
Total Government	262.7	262.7	255.9	0.0	+ 6.8
Total Federal Government	39.4	39.3	38.4	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Total State Government	87.5	87.3	82.2	+ 0.2	+ 5.3
Total Local Government	135.8	136.1	135.3	- 0.3	+ 0.5

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA
METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

Industry	November, 1987					
	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986
Total Nonagricultural Employment	309.1	308.4	303.2	221.3	219.9	214.3
Construction	22.0	22.1	22.9	15.0	14.7	14.4
Heavy Construction Contractors	2.2	2.2	2.1	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	11.1	11.1	10.7	-	-	-
Manufacturing	98.9	99.0	98.6	29.7	29.3	28.0
Durable Goods	31.2	31.1	30.6	14.5	14.4	13.7
Lumber and Furniture	1.9	1.9	1.8	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	.9
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.6	1.6	1.5
Primary and Fabricated Metals	6.6	6.6	6.4	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.8	2.8	2.6
Machinery, Except Electrical	11.7	11.7	11.6	3.2	3.1	3.1
Metal working Machinery	2.4	2.4	2.4	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	4.2	4.2	4.2	-	-	-
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.3	6.2	6.0	2.1	2.1	2.1
Nondurable Goods	67.7	67.9	68.0	15.2	14.9	14.3
Food and Kindred Products	2.5	2.6	2.6	1.9	1.8	1.7
Textile Mill Products	32.3	32.2	32.0	1.9	1.9	1.8
Weaving Mills; Cotton	9.6	9.6	9.5	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	10.2	10.2	10.4	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	1.8	1.8	1.8	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.6	3.6	3.5	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.4	2.3	2.3	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	1.5	1.5	1.5	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	9.1	9.2	9.6	2.4	2.3	2.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.5	1.5	1.6	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	4.9	5.0	5.4	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	4.5	4.5	4.4	1.7	1.7	1.6
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.2	3.2	3.1	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.9	2.8	2.5
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.4	7.5	7.7	3.0	3.0	3.0
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	3.8	3.9	4.1	-	-	-
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	9.0	9.0	8.8	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	11.5	11.5	10.7	10.6	10.7	10.0
Trucking and Warehousing	5.0	5.0	4.6	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	3.5	3.5	3.5
Wholesale and Retail Trade	71.7	70.9	69.2	47.5	47.2	46.7
Wholesale Trade	16.1	16.1	15.8	12.9	12.8	12.5
Retail Trade	55.6	54.8	53.4	34.6	34.4	34.2
General Merchandise Stores	7.5	7.1	7.0	4.3	4.1	4.8
Food Stores	-	-	-	4.7	4.7	4.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	11.5	11.5	11.5	17.9	16.1	17.3
Banking	-	-	-	5.5	5.5	5.5
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	5.2	5.2	5.0
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.9	1.9	1.7
Services	50.8	50.9	49.1	39.9	39.8	39.1
Business Services	-	-	-	9.7	9.7	9.6
Health Services	-	-	-	8.0	8.0	7.8
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	2.7	2.6	2.7
Total Government	42.4	42.2	40.9	60.3	59.7	58.5
Total Federal Government	2.0	2.0	2.0	8.1	8.0	7.8
Total State Government	11.8	11.8	12.0	34.7	34.3	32.9
Total Local Government	28.6	28.4	26.9	17.5	17.4	17.8

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON AND
FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

Industry	November, 1987					
	CHARLESTON			ROCK HILL		
	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986
Total Nonagricultural Employment	190.7	189.7	183.9	43.6	43.9	42.9
Construction	15.0	14.9	14.5	2.7	2.7	2.7
Manufacturing	21.2	21.0	20.5	13.4	13.3	13.1
Durable Goods	12.0	11.8	11.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
Lumber and Wood Products	1.9	1.8	1.8	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.4	1.4	1.4	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.4	2.3	2.2	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	2.0	2.0	1.8	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	9.2	9.2	9.1	11.0	10.9	10.7
Food and Kindred Products	.6	.7	.7	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	5.4	5.3	4.8
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.3
Printing and Publishing	1.4	1.4	1.3	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.7	1.7	1.8	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.5	9.5	9.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	47.2	46.8	45.3	9.1	9.1	9.2
Wholesale Trade	8.6	8.5	8.3	-	-	-
Retail Trade	38.6	38.3	37.0	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	8.5	8.7	8.5	1.4	1.4	1.3
Services	38.5	38.5	36.3	8.0	8.4	7.7
Total Government	50.7	50.2	49.5	5.8	5.8	5.7
Total Federal Government	19.4	19.2	18.9	-	-	-
Total State Government	13.3	13.1	13.0	-	-	-
Total Local Government	18.0	17.9	17.6	-	-	-

Industry	ANDERSON			FLORENCE		
	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986
	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986
Total Nonagricultural Employment	48.2	48.2	47.9	48.0	48.1	47.9
Construction	2.2	2.2	2.4	3.1	3.2	3.2
Manufacturing	19.8	19.8	19.4	13.3	13.3	13.2
Durable Goods	5.0	5.0	4.8	4.1	4.1	4.0
Nondurable Goods	14.8	14.8	14.6	9.2	9.2	9.2
Textile Mill Products	8.3	8.3	8.1	3.2	3.2	3.0
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.1
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.9	2.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	10.4	10.4	10.4	11.2	11.2	11.3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.7	2.7	2.6
Services	6.1	6.1	6.0	7.7	7.7	7.6
Total Government	6.8	6.8	6.7	8.1	8.1	8.0

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10
FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
November, 1987

Industry	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986	Net Change From	
				Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986
Total Nonagricultural Employment	650.1	647.7	625.6	+ 2.4	+24.5
Total Private	500.0	498.5	478.2	+ 1.5	+21.8
Construction	7.0	7.0	6.7	0.0	+ 0.3
Manufacturing	150.5	150.0	148.8	+ 0.5	+ 1.7
Durable Goods	39.1	39.2	38.1	- 0.1	+ 1.0
Lumber and Wood Products	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	4.0	4.0	3.7	0.0	+ 0.3
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.7	8.6	8.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	12.2	12.2	12.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Instruments and Related Products	3.1	3.0	3.2	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Nondurable Goods	111.4	110.8	110.7	+ 0.6	+ 0.7
Food and Kindred Products	5.2	5.2	5.4	0.0	- 0.2
Textile Mill Products	44.7	44.2	43.8	+ 0.5	+ 0.9
Weaving Mills, Cotton	12.2	12.1	11.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	13.0	13.0	12.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Knitting Mills	6.5	6.2	6.7	+ 0.3	- 0.2
Apparel and Other Textile Products	38.1	37.9	38.2	+ 0.2	- 0.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.5	8.5	8.1	0.0	+ 0.4
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.6	12.7	13.2	- 0.1	- 0.6
Paper and Allied Products	3.5	3.5	3.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	4.2	4.2	4.2	0.0	0.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.3	8.3	8.5	0.0	- 0.2
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	7.3	7.4	7.1	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Transportation and Public Utilities	13.3	13.1	12.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.7
Communication	6.1	6.1	6.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	152.7	150.6	143.5	+ 2.1	+ 9.2
Wholesale Trade	14.8	14.8	14.0	0.0	+ 0.8
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	8.5	8.5	7.8	0.0	+ 0.7
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	6.3	6.3	6.2	0.0	+ 0.1
Retail Trade	137.9	135.8	129.5	+ 2.1	+ 8.4
General Merchandise Stores	25.0	24.0	23.9	+ 1.0	+ 1.1
Food Stores	20.4	20.3	19.2	+ 0.1	+ 1.2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	39.9	39.8	37.9	+ 0.1	+ 2.0
Banking	11.2	11.2	11.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Insurance Carriers	7.7	7.7	7.4	0.0	+ 0.3
Services	136.2	137.6	128.3	- 1.4	+ 7.9
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	13.9	14.4	12.9	- 0.5	+ 1.0
Health Services	39.6	39.5	38.3	+ 0.1	+ 1.3
Hospitals	13.3	13.2	13.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Educational Services	14.4	14.4	13.8	0.0	+ 0.6
Total Government	150.1	149.2	147.4	+ 0.9	+ 2.7
Total Federal Government	12.4	12.3	12.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Total State Government	47.7	47.3	44.9	+ 0.4	+ 2.8
State Education	17.1	16.7	15.6	+ 0.4	+ 1.5
Other State Government	30.6	30.6	29.3	0.0	+ 1.3
Total Local Government	90.0	89.6	90.4	+ 0.4	- 0.4
Local Education	61.1	60.7	63.0	+ 0.4	- 1.9
Other Local Government	28.9	28.9	27.4	0.0	+ 1.5

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS
IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
November, 1987

Industry	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986
MANUFACTURING	290.0	288.5	284.5	342.72	340.25	332.38	42.0	41.8	41.6	8.16	8.14	7.99
DURABLE GOODS	96.6	95.9	92.6	359.05	355.26	345.20	43.0	42.7	42.2	8.35	8.32	8.18
Lumber and Wood Products	12.6	12.6	12.4	305.53	298.49	305.87	42.2	41.4	41.9	7.24	7.21	7.30
Furniture and Fixtures	3.7	3.7	3.6	296.23	287.75	293.34	41.2	40.7	41.2	7.19	7.07	7.12
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.5	8.4	8.2	435.24	439.45	385.24	46.5	47.0	42.9	9.36	9.35	8.98
Fabricated Metal Products	12.8	12.6	11.6	349.40	343.18	333.32	42.3	41.8	41.1	8.26	8.21	8.11
Machinery, Except Electrical	21.9	21.7	20.7	377.96	371.92	367.18	44.0	43.5	43.3	8.59	8.55	8.48
Special Industry Machinery	4.6	4.5	4.1	370.11	360.75	373.05	43.8	43.1	45.0	8.45	8.37	8.29
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	15.6	15.7	15.7	319.30	321.26	299.47	41.2	41.4	40.8	7.75	7.76	7.34
Instruments and Related Products	4.5	4.4	4.6	359.35	347.44	339.39	44.2	43.0	41.9	8.13	8.08	8.10
NONDURABLE GOODS	193.4	192.6	191.9	335.71	332.86	327.47	41.6	41.4	41.4	8.07	8.04	7.91
Food and Kindred Products	10.2	10.3	10.6	295.07	291.67	277.11	40.2	39.9	39.7	7.34	7.31	6.98
Textile Mill Products	91.6	90.9	90.3	318.78	314.00	306.50	42.0	41.7	41.7	7.59	7.53	7.35
Weaving Mills, Cotton	25.9	25.6	24.4	327.25	318.02	310.70	42.5	41.9	42.1	7.70	7.59	7.38
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	27.2	27.1	26.7	328.30	323.90	313.80	41.4	41.0	40.7	7.93	7.90	7.71
Knitting Mills	8.0	7.7	8.2	283.87	275.49	273.36	41.2	40.1	40.8	6.89	6.87	6.70
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	12.6	12.5	12.4	328.32	325.01	327.42	42.2	42.1	42.8	7.78	7.72	7.65
Floor Covering Mills	2.8	2.7	3.0	312.91	306.27	297.48	41.5	41.0	40.2	7.54	7.47	7.40
Yarn and Thread Mills	7.6	7.7	8.3	301.00	303.74	284.26	44.2	44.8	43.8	6.81	6.78	6.49
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.5	37.3	37.6	207.04	206.28	204.72	38.2	38.2	38.7	5.42	5.40	5.29
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.6	8.6	8.2	195.29	195.83	201.56	37.7	38.1	39.6	5.18	5.14	5.09
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.0	12.0	12.5	179.10	174.47	180.42	36.7	35.9	37.2	4.88	4.86	4.85
Paper and Allied Products	11.3	11.3	11.2	538.13	539.34	533.11	44.4	44.5	44.5	12.12	12.12	11.98
Printing and Publishing	6.0	6.0	5.8	338.43	341.04	310.06	38.9	39.2	37.0	8.70	8.70	8.38
Chemicals and Allied Products	19.3	19.5	19.8	501.92	503.43	515.79	42.5	42.7	43.6	11.81	11.79	11.83

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
November, 1987

CHARLESTON MSA

Industry	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986
ALL Manufacturing	15.4	15.3	14.8	381.12	373.08	391.35	42.3	41.5	42.4	9.01	8.99	9.23
Durable Goods	9.1	9.1	8.7	376.70	369.36	371.45	43.6	42.8	42.5	8.64	8.63	8.74
Nondurable Goods	6.3	6.2	6.1	387.99	379.14	419.89	40.5	39.7	42.2	9.58	9.55	9.95

COLUMBIA MSA

Industry	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986
ALL Manufacturing	20.8	20.8	20.1	332.42	324.36	312.35	41.5	40.8	40.2	8.01	7.95	7.77
Durable Goods	9.6	9.8	9.5	306.75	296.00	287.28	40.9	40.0	39.9	7.50	7.40	7.20
Fabricated Metal Products	2.1	2.2	2.1	328.86	322.51	299.94	42.0	41.4	41.6	7.83	7.79	7.21
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.6	1.7	1.6	337.02	332.92	334.40	40.9	40.6	41.8	8.24	8.20	8.00
Nondurable Goods	11.2	11.0	10.6	355.32	351.10	335.34	42.0	41.6	40.5	8.46	8.44	8.28
Textile Mill Products	1.8	1.7	1.7	312.38	308.16	278.32	42.1	41.7	39.2	7.42	7.39	7.10
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.2	2.1	2.0	198.13	195.29	189.24	40.6	40.1	38.7	4.88	4.87	4.89

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

Industry	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986
ALL Manufacturing	74.5	74.3	74.3	338.16	333.66	329.75	41.8	41.5	41.9	8.09	8.04	7.87
Durable Goods	22.5	22.3	22.0	360.79	354.04	349.25	42.9	42.4	42.8	8.41	8.35	8.16
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.2	8.0	8.0	392.04	382.77	383.62	44.0	43.3	44.4	8.91	8.84	8.64
Nondurable Goods	52.0	52.0	52.3	328.34	325.10	321.21	41.3	41.1	41.5	7.95	7.91	7.74
Textile Mill Products	28.1	28.1	28.0	317.41	309.89	309.74	41.6	41.1	41.8	7.63	7.54	7.41
Weaving Mills, Cotton	3.8	3.8	3.8	321.40	311.48	303.96	41.1	40.4	40.8	7.82	7.71	7.45
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.4	9.4	9.5	325.62	318.01	319.03	41.8	41.3	42.2	7.79	7.70	7.56
Knitting Mills	1.6	1.6	1.6	267.03	260.22	259.68	38.7	38.1	38.7	6.90	6.83	6.71
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.0	3.0	2.9	315.08	303.45	328.70	43.7	42.5	44.6	7.21	7.14	7.37
Apparel and Other Textile Products	7.3	7.3	7.7	195.08	194.18	194.56	37.3	37.2	38.0	5.23	5.22	5.12
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.4	1.4	1.5	151.55	154.42	152.33	34.6	35.5	35.1	4.38	4.35	4.34
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.5	4.5	4.7	420.88	426.15	435.46	42.3	42.7	43.3	9.95	9.98	10.08

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data rounded to the nearest ten)
NOVEMBER, 1987

Area	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
	NOV. 1987	OCT. 1987	NOV. 1986	NOV. 1987	OCT. 1987	NOV. 1986	NOV. 1987	OCT. 1987	NOV. 1986
Abbeville	6,840	6,770	6,220	3,380	3,320	3,170	3,460	3,450	3,050
Aiken	43,400	43,500	43,400	17,800	17,800	17,600	25,600	25,700	25,800
Allendale	2,960	2,950	2,730	1,030	1,030	990	1,930	1,920	1,740
Anderson	48,200	48,200	47,900	19,800	19,800	19,400	28,400	28,400	28,500
Bamberg	4,680	4,640	4,340	1,510	1,480	1,410	3,170	3,160	2,930
Barnwell	8,380	8,340	7,940	3,120	3,100	3,250	5,260	5,240	4,690
Beaufort	32,060	31,930	30,530	1,220	1,230	1,220	30,840	30,700	29,310
Berkeley	23,800	23,700	22,800	6,200	6,100	6,000	17,600	17,600	16,800
Calhoun	4,150	4,140	4,030	2,110	2,120	2,230	2,040	2,020	1,800
Charleston	149,000	148,300	144,700	10,000	9,900	9,800	139,000	138,400	134,900
Cherokee	18,190	18,150	16,750	8,500	8,460	8,280	9,690	9,690	8,470
Chester	12,130	12,140	11,280	5,480	5,470	5,390	6,650	6,670	5,890
Chesterfield	13,880	13,800	12,500	7,370	7,300	6,890	6,510	6,500	5,610
Clarendon	6,320	6,350	5,940	1,480	1,520	1,500	4,840	4,830	4,440
Colleton	9,830	9,800	9,110	2,240	2,210	2,200	7,590	7,590	6,910
Darlington	21,220	21,180	19,510	7,060	7,030	6,830	14,160	14,150	12,680
Dillon	9,820	9,790	9,040	3,660	3,640	3,610	6,160	6,150	5,430
Dorchester	17,900	17,700	16,400	5,000	5,000	4,700	12,900	12,700	11,700
Edgefield	4,900	4,880	4,580	1,980	1,980	2,040	2,920	2,900	2,540
Fairfield	6,880	6,870	6,390	2,200	2,190	2,180	4,680	4,680	4,210
Florence	48,000	48,100	47,900	13,300	13,300	13,200	34,700	34,800	34,700
Georgetown	16,310	16,270	15,270	3,830	3,810	4,060	12,480	12,460	11,210
Greenville	177,600	177,300	173,300	50,600	50,700	49,700	127,000	126,600	123,600
Greenwood	29,100	29,080	27,070	11,160	11,130	11,060	17,940	17,950	16,010
Hampton	5,640	5,620	5,280	1,610	1,610	1,630	4,030	4,010	3,650
Horry	56,170	57,380	53,610	5,370	5,330	5,340	50,800	52,050	48,270
Jasper	3,410	3,410	3,160	210	210	210	3,200	3,200	2,950
Kershaw	16,930	16,830	15,220	6,750	6,670	6,270	10,180	10,160	8,950
Lancaster	18,520	18,380	17,240	8,310	8,260	8,320	10,210	10,120	8,920
Laurens	19,550	19,410	17,740	7,770	7,660	7,270	11,780	11,750	10,470
Lee	3,190	3,200	2,970	940	940	900	2,250	2,260	2,070
Lexington	52,000	51,400	48,200	14,400	14,200	13,300	37,600	37,200	34,900
McCormick	2,310	2,310	2,040	740	740	730	1,570	1,570	1,310
Marion	12,330	12,190	11,100	4,950	4,830	4,710	7,380	7,360	6,390
Marlboro	9,040	8,960	8,090	3,960	3,880	3,580	5,080	5,080	4,510
Newberry	11,820	11,760	11,020	4,700	4,630	4,820	7,120	7,130	6,200
Oconee	23,800	23,780	22,040	9,760	9,730	9,490	14,040	14,050	12,550
Orangeburg	30,030	30,100	27,750	9,190	9,240	8,850	20,840	20,860	18,900
Pickens	33,900	33,700	33,700	11,700	11,700	11,700	22,200	22,000	22,000
Richland	169,300	168,500	166,100	15,300	15,100	14,700	154,000	153,400	151,400
Saluda	3,430	3,430	3,110	1,280	1,290	1,200	2,150	2,140	1,910
Spartanburg	97,600	97,400	96,200	36,600	36,600	37,200	61,000	60,800	59,000
Sumter	31,480	31,470	31,940	8,620	8,620	8,740	22,860	22,850	23,200
Union	10,900	11,040	10,780	6,070	6,200	5,900	4,830	4,840	4,880
Williamsburg	11,000	10,980	10,810	4,370	4,360	4,170	6,630	6,620	6,640
York	43,600	43,900	42,900	13,400	13,300	13,100	30,200	30,600	29,800

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
NOVEMBER, 1987

COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER		PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE			
	NOV. 1987	OCT. 1987	NOV. 1986	NOV. 1987	OCT. 1987	NOV. 1986	NOV. 1987	OCT. 1987	NOV. 1986
ABBEVILLE	10,400	10,420	10,300	610	630	960	5.8%	6.0%	9.3%
AIKEN	60,060	60,100	58,890	2,240	2,270	3,040	3.7%	3.8%	5.2%
ALLENDALE	4,400	4,480	4,460	290	290	490	6.7%	6.5%	11.0%
ANDERSON	66,400	66,730	66,260	2,840	2,950	4,870	4.3%	4.4%	7.3%
BAMBERG	6,880	6,890	6,790	520	480	600	7.5%	7.0%	8.8%
BARNWELL	9,970	9,720	9,670	910	610	700	9.2%	6.3%	7.2%
BEAUFORT	34,990	35,230	35,000	1,240	1,130	1,410	3.5%	3.2%	4.0%
BERKELEY	52,420	52,360	49,850	1,610	1,660	2,210	3.1%	3.2%	4.4%
CALHOUN	5,270	5,400	5,320	350	380	330	6.5%	7.0%	6.2%
CHARLESTON	144,940	144,180	137,200	5,810	5,360	6,740	4.0%	3.7%	4.9%
CHEROKEE	22,820	22,930	22,300	940	960	1,230	4.1%	4.2%	5.5%
CHESTER	13,890	13,950	13,980	860	850	1,320	6.2%	6.1%	9.4%
CHESTERFIELD	20,260	20,350	19,560	890	900	1,310	4.4%	4.4%	6.7%
CLARENDON	11,410	11,590	11,580	960	910	1,300	8.5%	7.8%	11.2%
COLLETON	17,680	17,800	17,620	840	850	1,300	4.8%	4.8%	7.4%
DARLINGTON	28,070	28,370	27,410	1,800	1,830	2,130	6.4%	6.5%	7.8%
DILLON	14,810	14,980	14,570	800	810	1,070	5.4%	5.4%	7.3%
DORCHESTER	35,080	34,920	32,980	1,180	1,100	1,200	3.4%	3.1%	3.6%
EDGEFIELD	7,640	7,670	7,550	380	340	460	5.0%	4.4%	6.1%
FAIRFIELD	9,090	9,070	9,120	550	550	820	6.1%	6.1%	9.0%
FLORENCE	54,810	55,250	53,900	2,830	2,870	3,630	5.2%	5.2%	6.7%
GEORGETOWN	21,360	21,060	21,450	1,830	1,440	2,330	8.5%	6.8%	10.9%
GREENVILLE	173,130	172,670	166,850	6,120	5,750	7,440	3.5%	3.3%	4.5%
GREENWOOD	28,990	28,770	28,550	1,850	1,520	2,160	6.4%	5.3%	7.6%
HAMPTON	7,480	7,570	7,590	440	460	700	5.9%	6.1%	9.2%
HORRY	64,820	65,910	65,350	4,700	3,710	5,400	7.2%	5.6%	8.3%
JASPER	6,200	6,220	6,130	370	320	490	5.9%	5.2%	8.0%
KERSHAW	19,580	19,610	18,780	920	940	1,230	4.7%	4.8%	6.5%
LANCASTER	24,750	24,780	25,060	1,120	1,200	2,070	4.5%	4.8%	8.3%
LAURENS	23,410	23,400	22,470	1,310	1,270	1,540	5.6%	5.4%	6.9%
LEE	7,730	7,900	7,740	360	340	560	4.6%	4.4%	7.2%
LEXINGTON	90,760	90,370	86,140	2,680	2,330	2,920	3.0%	2.6%	3.4%
MCCORMICK	3,090	3,120	3,000	240	240	310	7.7%	7.7%	10.3%
MARION	14,410	14,510	14,110	980	1,050	1,430	6.8%	7.2%	10.1%
MARLBORO	12,450	12,370	11,890	1,100	960	1,250	8.9%	7.8%	10.5%
NEWBERRY	15,100	16,030	15,030	730	790	1,000	4.8%	4.9%	6.7%
OCONEE	28,370	28,330	27,870	1,390	1,240	1,760	4.9%	4.4%	6.3%
ORANGEBURG	39,470	40,050	38,380	2,760	2,880	2,880	7.0%	7.2%	7.5%
PICKENS	47,610	47,610	45,920	1,680	1,700	2,080	3.5%	3.6%	4.5%
RICHLAND	141,310	141,120	134,210	5,190	5,050	5,590	3.7%	3.6%	4.2%
SALUDA	7,690	7,780	7,390	350	270	410	4.5%	3.5%	5.5%
SPARTANBURG	113,850	113,750	111,150	4,010	3,970	6,300	3.5%	3.5%	5.7%
SUMTER	35,000	35,290	35,220	1,910	1,930	2,620	5.5%	5.5%	7.4%
UNION	14,500	14,710	14,450	810	790	1,320	5.6%	5.4%	9.1%
WILLIAMSBURG	16,960	17,050	16,480	1,260	1,120	1,440	7.4%	6.5%	8.7%
YORK	68,910	69,000	65,630	1,940	2,280	3,040	2.8%	3.3%	4.6%

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15
LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR
SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
NOVEMBER, 1987

CITIES	LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			% OF LABOR FORCE		
	NOV. 1987	OCT. 1987	NOV. 1986	NOV. 1987	OCT. 1987	NOV. 1986	NOV. 1987	OCT. 1987	NOV. 1986	NOV. 1987	OCT. 1987	NOV. 1986
ANDERSON	12,770	12,840	12,870	12,060	12,100	11,650	710	740	1,220	5.6%	5.8%	9.5%
CHARLESTON	38,790	38,590	36,710	37,270	37,190	34,950	1,520	1,400	1,760	3.9%	3.6%	4.8%
COLUMBIA	46,160	46,080	43,880	44,130	44,110	41,700	2,020	1,970	2,180	4.4%	4.3%	5.0%
FLORENCE	15,110	15,230	14,840	14,370	14,480	13,900	740	750	940	4.9%	4.9%	6.3%
GREENVILLE	33,590	33,490	32,430	32,170	32,150	30,700	1,420	1,340	1,730	4.2%	4.0%	5.3%
MYRTLE BEACH	11,670	11,670	11,730	11,070	11,070	11,040	600	600	690	5.1%	3.9%	5.9%
NORTH CHARLESTON	15,100	15,100	22,020	14,370	14,370	20,380	730	730	1,640	4.8%	4.9%	7.4%
ROCK HILL	21,870	21,870	20,900	21,140	21,140	19,750	730	730	1,150	3.3%	3.9%	5.5%
SPARTANBURG	23,220	23,220	22,770	22,230	22,230	21,220	980	980	1,550	4.2%	4.2%	6.8%
SUMTER	10,610	10,610	10,690	10,020	10,020	9,870	600	600	820	5.6%	5.6%	7.7%

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1986 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. A small percentage of wage and salary workers cannot be allocated to specific counties (Table 13) because of the nature of their jobs. Therefore, county data will not add to state totals.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent. Because of the conceptual differences stated above, total employment may in some instances be lower than nonagricultural wage and salary employment.

SOUTH CAROLINA
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
LABOR MARKET INFORMATION (CES)
P. O. Box 995
COLUMBIA, S.C. 29202

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY MAIL
LAB 449

41534
CONGRESSIONAL INFORMATION SERV
ATTN S R I
4520 EAST-WEST HIGHWAY
BETHESDA MARYLAND 20814

ADDRESS CHANGE:

☐ Remove from mailing list
☐ Change as shown above

Please send any address changes
to the address in the upper left
hand corner.

The "S.C. Employment Trends" is published by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor. The following staff members of the Labor Market Information Division are responsible for the publication of this newsletter and for the production of the data included therein: Leasharn Hopkins, Tammy Rawls, Gerri Taylor, Cliff Stuffer, Candler Spence, Frances Leaphart, Gwen Haynes, Evelyn Greenlee, Sandy Simpson, Geri Sims, Ann Glenn, Sandra Curtis, Lynn Rollins, Barbara Allen, Glenn Murray, and Sam McClary.